FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1840. [NO. 1201.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.
June 2, 1840.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. S. BELDEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. C. Belden on his own account and benefit. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to him for settlement, and he is duly authorized to make all collections.

LOUIS S. BELDEN.
ROB'T C. BELDEN.
May 25, 1840. 99-1m

Great Match Race for a Purse of $1000,

BETWEEN WIREGRASS & TALLEYRAND,
DISTANCE QUARTER OF A MILE.

THIS Race will come off on the 17th of June next, in Marion District, on the Stage Road leading from Georgetown to Darlington and Cheraw, near the old Howard Stand, and not far distant from Mars Bluff. All persons fond of this sport, are invited to attend with their race horses, as any bets may be obtained for any distance not exceeding one mile. The racing is expected to last for one week from the 17th.

☞ The Georgetown American and Charleston Courier are requested to give this three insertions, and forward their accounts to

CAMBYSES HUNTER.
Marion Court House, May 19, 1840. 99-3w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

Bank of Cape Fear,
16th *May*, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to delinquent subscribers to the Stock of this Bank, that unless full payment be made on or before the 30th day of June next, all the unpaid shares will be exposed to public sale at Auction, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly "to amend the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear," passed the session of 1838–'39.

[98-3] J. D. JONES, *Pres't.*

Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, &c.

20 BOXES SODA BISCUIT.
5 half barrels Butter Crackers,
5 do do Pilot Bread,

Received in a short passage from New York, and warranted fresh. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 17, 1840.

2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 5, 1840. 96-2m

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 21, 1840. 90tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,
5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 14, 1840. 93tf

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment o

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
April 28, 1840. 95tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

George C. Mendenhall vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 4th March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of John Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Knight & Ledbetter vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 23d March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand,

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence,

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Lockey Simmons vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 6th April, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand,

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence,

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

CHEAP PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS

TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
May 17, 1840. 98tf

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

A VISIT TO THE NORTH BEND.

When in my boyhood, much after the thrilling events upon our South Western Frontier, though not so long that the events were not fresh upon the memories of all, I read the history of the last War as carried on in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Upper Canada, I felt a longing desire to see, not only the Theatre of these events, but the great actors in them. Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, Sandusky and the Thames have been classic ground in my fancy, as Thermopylae, or Marathon,—and I have felt that it was as much a duty for the American to make his pilgrimage to the battle fields where the West wrestled with the savage, or the British *and* the savage, as to Bunker Hill, or Concord, or Lexington. It is not the magnitude of the slaughter that makes the Battle Ground immortal, but the magnitude of the events it determines, and thus Tippecanoe and the Thames are as great events in the eyes of the West as Bunker Hill and Saratoga in the eyes of the East. I first felt it a duty to pay my respects to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army or Armies that liberated us from the savages of the North West, freed Ohio, Indiana and Michigan of the British, and ended his campaigns so gloriously by the rout e of Proctor and the death of Tecumseh on the Thames in Upper Canada.

I met General Harrison in Cincinnati at the table of a common friend, and having received an invitation from the old soldier to visit him on his Farm at the North Bend, 15 miles below Cincinnati, I had no disposition not to accept his hospitality and the invitation. I was to meet him by appointment on the Levee to take the Steam Boat down the river, but being there first and having time to look about I could but be struck with the simplicity and republicanism of his manners, as he approached with his saddle bags on one arm, and a tin pail on the other, the first having his wardrobe I presume as is the custom often in the West, and the other some little necessaries, probably for his family. As he stopped to talk a moment or so with a friend, a large group stimulated by curiosity, soon gathered about him, among them many of the Boatmen of the Levee, strangers from Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri and other places on the River, draymen and teamsters &c. &c., with whom the Steam Boat Levee is so often thronged. The crowd becoming unpleasantly large, though in the highest degree respectful, and probably all his friends, for he exchanged civilities with many and he seems to know almost every body, he withdrew to the Steam Boat, where, however, he was followed, by a considerable body of Teamsters from Indiana, who with their long stout Whips under the arms of their linsey woolsey frocks, as they chatted pleasantly with the venerable old Chief before them, made a picture Rome in its best days might envy. They told him they were his "Hoos-hier Boys," and bid him "good bye" only when the tinkle of the last Steam Boat Bell made them hurry away.

In an hour or a little more we were at the North Bend,—so called from a Northern Bend of the Ohio River. Gen Harrison's Farm encircles this Bend directly upon the River, and it is bottom land, of excellent quality. It is a very large Farm, but has been much larger, once stretching over to the Miami River, but the General has sold some and given away more to his children, who are settled around him. A large ditch now, to be the White Water Canal hereafter, is upon the margin of the River, and in wet weather, it is muddy and difficult to pass. A large number of laborers are at present at work upon it, Irishmen and Germans, who adore the General, and who rally for him to a man and they are tunnelling a huge hill, on the sides of which is his orchard, and through this tunnel this Canal is to stretch into Indiana to bring the Trade of the Eastern part of that State to Cincinnati. By a contract, the General has got out the stone, and is now getting cord wood to burn the Bricks that make the arch of the Tunnel.

As we approached the residence of Gen. Harrison all in view of the River, and yet some distance from it, he remarked that there was his dwelling, and he added that when in ridicule it was called a Log Cabin, the starters of the story had more of fact to found their jeer upon than many were aware of, for in the range (and the Residence is a collection of small houses, all humble, and yet all comfortable and neat) of one of the Buildings is a *bona fide* Log Cabin, now well boarded though, and well painted, which he had kept, and connected with the others, on account of some attachment he had formed for it, it having been the residence of some of his family. A beautiful Lawn is before the House sloping toward the River, and directly in front is a Fence of hewn Posts connected by plain iron Rods. The cattle were grazing about this Lawn in front, and among them were several milch cows as "fat as butter." A Flock of Sheep were on the other side of the Lawn, just over a creek, now swollen by the back water of the Ohio, and the Barns and outhouses are in the rear of the dwellings. The Farm and dwellings have the appearance of many in the valley of Virginia, and of some in New England, though Land there is more precious, and farms more subdivided among children. All looked like a good, substantial Farmer's Home, who had all of the necessaries, and many of the comforts, though but few of the luxuries of life. Such is the retired dwelling of the now venerable man, who left the happy home of his Father on James River, Virginia, when but a youth, to follow as an ensign the fortunes of Gen. Wayne, whom Gen. Washington had despatched, after the disasters of Harmar and St. Clair, to retrieve our fortunes upon the Indian Frontier, and to make Ohio, Western Virginia and Kentucky habitable for the white man. This is the home of a son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of that freeman of Virginia, who, after he had risked his own estate and life by affixing his name to that instrument, willingly trusted his son to the perils of the savage and the wilderness to carry out the purposes of Providence in the extension and establishment of the principles of the Revolution.

I was soon "at home" in the House of General Harrison. His wife was introduced, who told me Long Island was her birth place —Southhold I think. She said she had not been in Cincinnati for 12 years, and she was quite content, and never wished to go, so long as she could have her husband and her children around her. Our supper was soon served, at an early hour, before six o'clock, the usual supper hour of the country, and we had on the table the good and plain fare of all substantial Farmers, the best of butter made in Gen. Harrison's own house, Corn Bread and Flour Bread, with milk in abundance and rich as cream,—and when this tea was over, Mrs. Harrison herself, though not unattended by domestics, seemed to prefer the superintendence of the disposal of the affairs of her own Table. I passed the evening in social conversation with Gen. Harrison, when at my request, after relating to me a rich fund of anecdotes respecting the Western country, he took a drawing I had of the Battle Ground of Tippecanoe, and narrated, with a remarkable power of recollection, all the details of that battle and of that interesting campaign. At nine o'clock, he said it was his bed time for "I rise at break of day," and he showed me my room, well warmed by a comfortable fire, and bade me good night. I took up the Biography of his Father, in "the lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence," and read the good service that distinguished man performed for his own State, and for the whole Nation. What amazed me in the reflection upon that Life, considering also the services of the son, was, that in a State with so much of local, historical and family pride as Virginia, there can be a doubt as to a political result, particularly when that Family and its branches are now so extended in Virginia, being connected by marriage even with the Family of Washington.

Soon after the rising of the sun General Harrison himself waked me up. "We rise in the morning, in the country here," said he. I was soon at the Breakfast Table where the Family was waiting. I found that the General had finished his correspondence for the day, and large parcels of Letters were upon his Table before him. The number of Newspapers about were as many as in an Editor's Closet. Journals from Maine to New Orleans being in abundance before him. The Editors of the land supply him liberally with their Journals, and he reads what they have to say of him at length. The abuse though, he does not stand with the fortitude of the Politician. What on earth, he exclaimed at one time, will they say of me next? I have a Letter of this sort even, from a man in Highland Co. (Ohio,) wishing to know if I did not go through there a few weeks since with a horse—and they gravely call upon me to repel such a charge as a calumny. There is scarcely any thing I am not asked, and if I were to answer all this Correspondence—from persons too, who are entire strangers to me, I should have no time for anything else. What would become of my Farm? The fact is the General is overwhelmed with Newspapers and Correspondence, and the Bill of Postage is such as ought not to be put upon such a man. His Post Office is "Cleves," "Hamilton Co.,"—but many of his Letters come to Cincinnati. He humorously remarked, "I am glad that Major Downing has got along, for I have constituted him my sole 'Committee,' and you see how many Papers, and what a mass of Correspondence he has to read." Papers by the way are arriving daily, directed to "Major Downing, North Bend." I did not see the Major, but I presume he was out in the woods, with his "Axe" chopping cord wood for the "Gineral." His presence, I may add, has created quite a sensation in these parts.

In the course of the morning, a stranger on horseback, with the green leggins on the Virginians often wear, and the Kentuckians and Tennesseeans too, I presume, came riding up to the House, which is far off the common Road, and the General being informed that a stranger was riding up, he met him at the door. The stranger was an entire stranger, whom the General had never seen before,—but he welcomed him in, and he was soon seated by the fire. When the stranger had arranged his legs upon the rounds of the Chair, and dropped his body back, his head leaning against the wall, one leg then thrown over the other, the toes pointing higher than his head, he opened upon the General, with a round-about talk, the substance of which was that he wished to have some conversation with him.—"Well," said the General, "I shall be pleased to hear what you have to say." "But some talk with you all alone I want," said the stranger. "Some private conversation!" repeated the General, "well, walk in here," and he took him into another room. In a few moments, however, the General and the stranger came back, the General leading the way and remarking, "Sit down, sir, we can say all we have to say here. We have no need of having private conversation upon Politics. Indeed, I never talk Politics in my House, if I can help it. If you will stop and dine with me, and take my fare, such as it is, I shall be very happy to welcome you, and I dare say we can pass our time more agreeably than in political discussions. I did not seek the position in which the People have put me, and I am not going to electioneer for the honors of it, —and it seems to me there is quite enough in my long public life, in which I have expressed opinions upon all political subjects, to satisfy the People much better what I think or what I would do than any promises coming from me just now." All this in substance the General pleasantly remarked, and the stranger crossing his legs again, and throwing back his chair, accepted the invitation to dinner, and excused himself for such a political call, by saying that his neighbors in Onondaga county, New York, knew he was come out West, and they wished him, "Kind-of-Committo-like to call on the General, and see what he thought about Abolition!" Two Van Buren men from Louisville called the other day to catechise him also, as I understood in Cincinnati; and when they remarked, that they were ignorant of his views upon this subject, he jocosely replied, they could not expect to be well informed as long as they confined their reading to one class of Papers, and thereupon, he took some Whig Journals, in which his Cheviot speech was re-published, and recommended their perusal of that.

The Dinner Table had other guests than the stranger and myself. A large party from Pittsburgh on a pleasure *excursion*—mark that, an *excursion* of I know not how many hundreds of miles—from Pittsburgh to the Falls of St. Anthony even—stopping over night at Cincinnati, sent forward three gentlemen to request of the General the permission of the company to wait upon him, and to present their respects. The Hon. Harmar Denny was one, who introduced the others, and we had a very agreeable Dinner Party—on a good Farmer's fare—with a fund of remarks and anecdotes of times present and past, in which no one led off with more vivacity than Gen. Harrison himself. We talked of every thing else but Politics —all Politicians as we were, such as the raising of Cattle,—and the General is proud of his, particularly of a Durham Bull, for which he paid $850,—the making of canals, the amazing progress of this wilderness country, the growth of which all Gen. Harrison had seen with his own eyes; and by the time the dinner was over, a Band of Music in the distance heralded the approach of the Steamboat Pennsylvania, with a large company of Gentlemen and Ladies on board, and a body of U. S. Troops, on their way to Fort Leavensworth. The Gentlemen soon landed, and their committee walked with them from the Boat to the House, where they were introduced; but the inclemency of the weather, and the difficulty of passing the mud of a new canal just dug between the River and the House, with the grass all saturated with rain, prevented the call of the ladies, and the General gallantly offered to call upon them. The Gentlemen depopulated the rose bushes about of their buds, as their offerings from the Log Cabin to their Ladies fair, and in a few minutes the whole Party were on board again, with the General in their escort, the Band of Music giving him a lively greeting, and the Ladies a livelier one still, when a general introduction took place. A half hour passed in social intercourse, in the playfulness and tact of which, but few, very few men are the equal of Gen. Harrison,—the Company of U. S. Troops being but briefly reviewed, whom he scanned with a soldier's eye, and saluted with a soldier's courtesy, he took his leave, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, the cheers of the Gentlemen, and the loud peals of a not inefficient Band, the General standing upon the shore, amid large bodies of Workmen on the canal, who had rushed to see the, to them, novel scene.

The hospitality of Genl. Harrison was not such as to permit me to leave his house in one day, or two, or three,—and I have seldom, if ever, passed any time in my life so agreeably. To an Eastern man, his conversation is the most delightful History. His colloquial powers are remarkable, and his memory is wonderful. To me it was more entertaining than the most delightful romance, for romance that seems, wherein he has been the Hero—his youth as an ensign, as an *aid-de-camp* under Gen. Wayne, —his manhood as the Governor of Indiana, and Commander-in-Chief of our armies in the West and North West.—"Where Madame Trollope's Bazaar now stands in Cincinnati," said he, "many a time have I wheeled and marched my company in what was then Fort Washington." "Philadelphia and New York," he added, "were long after approached only on horseback, through Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia." "From the Miami," pointing to the Miami River, not far from his own Farm, and on which his son's Farm lies, "Mr. Jefferson, by his commission as Governor of Indiana and Upper Louisiana, vested me with an authority greater than a Roman Pro-Consul, and a Commission of mine could make a magistrate whose jurisdiction should stretch from thence to Mackinaw, where it was too cold for corn to grow, even to regions productive of Cotton, and almost of Sugar." "I think I have personally obtained for the country, from the Indians, more millions of acres of land than the sword of a conqueror ever permanently won, and I trust never dishonestly." To hear and see a plain Farmer talk thus, all history more than confirming his every remark, and that Farmer too in the vigor of a ripe old age,—now reaping the rewards of honest industry amid his own well-earned fields, seemed to me like a dream, and I can hardly realize that this Ohio, this Indiana, is not a vision created by some Magi. When Napoleon conquered a city,—when the tri-color was carried by his legions upon the battlements of Berlin or Vienna, Paris was in ecstasy, and all France rang with acclamations,—but here is an American Cæsar, at work on his own Farm, now making for him his own Commentaries, who carried the American Flag, the furthest it was carried in his own time, further than from Rome to the Danube, among terrible savages too, and who only laid down his sword, when the Forest was cleared of them, and that Flag stood waving in triumph in the uppermost Canada—further in advance in the British Dominions than since the days of Montgomery:—and more than all this though, where this wilderness was, here is not one city, but a wilderness of cities now, the most beautiful of which is that where this young Ensign wheeled his Company. Farms innumerable among them too, and an Empire of People, among the happiest, the wealthiest, and freest on earth! I say all this seems to me like a vision,—and when I dwell on it, and think of the services of Harrison, and his armed Pioneers, I cannot but feel that the true glory of the Cæsars of Rome and of France dwindle into nothing, as compared with the wonderful achievements of the man whose toil and blood have made so many People happy.

We Eastern People know nothing of how this country was won and settled, and hence we cannot understand the enthusiasm with which Gen. Harrison inspires his friends. We love those who have been brought up with us at home and in school,—but how much more is the love of them, who have been rocked and cradled in danger,—whose home has been the common wilderness,—whose bed the bark of trees,—whose pillow their saddles, and whose canopy the sky,—whose music but the yell and howl of the painted savages, and whose welcome but the tomahawk and rifle,—and how intense is the love of the masses for that slight and attenuated and youthful Leader, who shares all this danger, whose valor is a pattern for them, whose tongue inspires them to action, and whose pen records their worth. This is the story of Harrison, and upon such principles, the affection of the West for him is founded. And now think of the terrible indignation that awaits those who decry these deeds, and denounce the actor as a poltroon or a coward, so many of the eye-witnesses being yet alive, and on the stage of busy action. "It shall cost any man his life," exclaimed an indignant Hoosier in my hearing, when over-heated by anger, "who calls my old Commander a coward."

I took out of Gen. Harrison's Library the History of the last War in the West, written by McAfee, printed in 1816,—a valuable historical work, which ought to be of good authority at Court, McAfee being of that party, and now living in Kentucky. I read it, with the power to obtain at the same time, the running Commentary of Gen. Harrison upon the men and the events narrated in it; I know not when I have found a Work thus read, so agreeable,—for the events thus beginning with the battle of Tippecanoe and ending with New Orleans are all of thrilling interest, and such as are but little known at the East. I could not but remark upon the impressive memory of Gen. Harrison. He seemed not only to know all his officers well, but all his soldiers too,—and a remark that he made struck me, of the mingled character of Civilian and Soldier he was obliged to have in order to govern his army, for leading citizens as many in the ranks even were, eminent Lawyers too, the Tongue and the Pen were as necessary for success as the Sword. Hence the wonderful success Gen. Harrison had, in this varied talent in being a good speaker, and a good writer too, as well as a good soldier, of attaching to him all, both officers and soldiers, under his command.

There are many, I suppose, who will think I write but for political effect, when I say Gen. Harrison is one of the best educated men in the country,—but I do say, and I do sincerely believe, there is no man with a sounder and a better education for the position to which he is recommended, than he has. In the general literature of the day, there are but few men so well read, or who discriminate in it so well,—and in the true principles of the Constitution, he was most soundly imbued by his Father, by Patrick Henry whom he had heard, by George Washington, by Robert Morris, as

well as by all the Virginia Fathers of the Revolution. His reminiscences of Virginia life are interesting and fresh to me. He seems to be a link of the present to the past, with sympathies for each,—and he can thus make himself agreeable to the young as well as to the old. I do not know when I have met a man with so good colloquial powers, and at the same time, with such a fund of matter and personal anecdotes to give zest to his conversation. As for his health, such men with habits like his, of a life so serene, amid pure air, upon a farm, they do not so much die, as that their frames wear out. Their modes of thought, and their processes of life, realize what Cicero paints in his *de Senectute*, the serene old age of a healthful exercise of body and mind, time never hanging heavy upon them, for they have enough to do, and death having no terrors, for conscience has no stings.

I bade a reluctant "adieu" to this happy home of a venerable man, after a prolonged stay. It has been among the happiest visits of my life; the most instructive and the most interesting. I have not said one word of him I would not have said, if he had not been before the People, with almost a certainty of having their highest rewards, in their highest honor. His rural dwelling, the antique side board, the Lord's prayer in its time-worn frame, the plain and home-wrought carpet, the spacious fire-place tended too by himself, and kindled in the morning always by his own hand; the rustic, but generous and abundant fare, what a contrast all this, with the teeming and advancing luxury of our day! Here is a man who might in the early settlement of the country, while winning millions of acres of the Public Lands, and disbursing millions of dollars of the Public Money, have had wealth of a Croesus now, with a Palace for his habitation,—his Halls hung with damask, and illuminated with flashing tapestry, while statues graced his grounds, and velvet couches bore him over them; but here he is, happy in this retirement and simplicity, valuing more the honors his country has awarded him in the resolutions of Congress, and of the State of Kentucky, which he has well preserved and framed, and a little Telescope, his near and dear friend Commodore Perry gave him, used in espying the enemy's fleet in the battle of Lake Erie, when he wrote to Harrison—"we have met the enemy and they are ours,"—setting more value I say, on these testimonials, with the unimpeached name of an honest man, than upon all the wealth of a Croesus, with all his luxuries. As the steam boat approached "the Bend," that daily touches there, I shook hands with the Hero Farmer, whose sword has been so emphatically turned into the ploughshare,—with the abiding conviction that the People will almost unanimously in their electoral colleges, request him to exchange his "Log Cabin" and all its plainness and simplicity, for the more splendid apartments of their White House in Washington.

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED IMPOSITION AND MISREPRESENTATION.

In the present desperate condition of the Van Buren party, it would be an endless task to undertake to correct all the misrepresentations issuing from the Van Buren press of the official conduct and character of the patriot Harrison. These attacks will doubtless be continued until the worthy object of them shall occupy the highest and proudest seat in the bestowal, as he already does in the affection, of his fellow countrymen.

We are led to these remarks at this time in consequence of a late attempt by the Madison (Ia.) Courier, (and from thence copied into the Ohio Statesman and Cincinnati Advertiser) to impose upon the public the belief that Gen. Harrison is in favor of what has been termed a *property qualification for voters*. Knowing that President Van Buren was justly obnoxious to this very charge, (as the records of the New York Convention incontestibly prove) it is sought by his friends to divide the odium which he has thereby incurred, by fixing the same charge upon Gen. Harrison. For this purpose, an old law, passed by the Territorial Legislature of Indiana in 1807, and approved by Gen. Harrison, who was at that time Governor of the Territory, is trumpeted forth in blazing capitals, and will, no doubt, find its way into every Van Buren journal in the country. The following is the section referred to; and for the truth of the copy, we are referred to the revised code of Territorial laws, page 235–6:

"*It is therefore enacted*, That every male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who hath been two years a resident in this Territory, *and holds freehold in fifty acres of land* within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of *one hundred dollars*, or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurances from a person invested with the fee, is in actual possession of fifty acres of land subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be resident, shall be, and are hereby declared to be duly qualified electors of representatives for the counties in which they are respectively resident.

* * * *

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved—September 17th, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

These last four words, then, *Approved—William Henry Harrison*, constitute the great outrage inflicted by Gov. Harrison upon the popular and highly favored principle of universal suffrage. The fact that, as Governor, he did not put his veto upon this section, is offered as positive proof that he was in *favor of property restriction, and an enemy to the poor man*. To make a clear case, however, it was necessary for the author of this charge to show that the Governor of Indiana had a perfect right to exercise his veto upon all laws which he might not approve; and for this purpose he refers the reader to the following extract from an act of Congress, passed July 15th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North West of the river Ohio."

And all bills having passed by a majority of the Council, shall be referred to the Governor, for his *assent*, but no bill or legislative act whatever, *shall be of any force without his assent*."

Here then, after ransacking all the old musty records of nearly a half century by gone, are the sum and substance of the evidence to shew that General Harrison was *not the friend of the poor man*. Now mark, reader, how a plain tale shall put down this wanton misrepresentation!

In regard to the particular section of the law requiring the possession of *fifty acres of land*, Governor Harrison *had no discretion whatever*. On this point neither the Governor nor the Legislature had the *least particle of power!* To prove this beyond cavil, we have only to refer to that very act of Congress, of July 1787, and which was cited by the Madison paper, to show a general veto power in the Governor, leaving it to be inferred by the reader that he had the power, also, in this particular case. This act as already stated, entitled "An ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States North West of the river Ohio;" embracing of course the Territory under the jurisdiction of Gen. Harrison. The third section, after enumerating what shall be the qualifications for Governor, members of Legislature, etc., contains this express provision, "*Provided also*, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative." The same section of the act referring to this very Territory of Indiana has this *further* provision:

"And the Governor, Legislature, Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the District, *not repugnant* to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared."

Here, then, is the whole misrepresentation exposed. The Legislature and Governor of Indiana, in passing their act, were but following out the law of Congress—it was what is termed a *declaratory* act, as will be seen from the preamble, which states that doubts had arisen as to that part of the ordinance relating to the qualification of voters. The act of Congress was imperative, and had the Legislature attempted to take off the restriction, their law would have been altogether inoperative. The ordinance was a constitution to the Territory, as supreme in its sphere as the constitution of any of the States over their Legislative acts.

The Governor had no power to place his veto upon an act which contained a constitutional provision, and although in other respects his powers as to the veto were unlimited, he announced in a public address that he wished the Legislature and the people to enjoy the same freedom that was exercised in the States. He never exercised the veto power as Governor of Indiana, and although he had the power confided to him of dissolving the Legislature, he never exercised it but in one instance, and that at their own request, to remedy some supposed informality in their election or organization.

A word as to the charge that, as Governor of Indiana, he signed a law authorizing criminals to be whipped and then sold out to service.

The necessity for such a law arose from the fact that the Territory had then no Penitentiary, and no sufficient jails. If this milder process had not been adopted, many offences, inferior to murder and other capital crimes, would have gone unpunished.—The case in the early history of Kentucky is analogous. Until the introduction of the penitentiary system into that State, about the year 1800, horse-stealing was punished with the loss of life. The cases embraced by the law of Indiana, to which these remarks refer, were grand and petty larceny, burglary, burning property secretly—such as out-houses, stacks of grain, etc., abduction of women having property in their own right, to effect a marriage against their own consent, usurpation of power, riots, and assault and battery. No difficulty could arise as to the including the last two items, because the courts were vested with the power of applying the punishment *at their discretion*, and this power would only be exercised in cases of the most heinous character.—The discretion thus given to the Courts is not greater than they now possess under the penitentiary system, where they make a man *a slave for a few years, or for life at their discretion*. It was on this principle that the vagrant laws in Virginia, Kentucky, and other States, were adopted, which prescribed selling and whipping. In Virginia, this law was put in or retained, when *Mr. Jefferson*, and Judges *Pendleton* and *Wythe revised the code*.

We cannot dwell with too much admiration upon the fact that Governor Harrison announced and acted upon the determination to suffer the people of Indiana, to *govern themselves*, as far as his duty to the United States permitted. He carried this principle so far, that he suffered the people to elect their own officers—sheriffs, clerks &c., although the *power of appointment was vested exclusively in himself*, and this course was approved by Mr. Jefferson. In conclusion, we would ask, if it was proper for Governor Harrison to apply his veto to a law, for the punishment of the most heinous offences, from the bare possibility that the *Courts would abuse the discretion* vested in them, in relation to *two minor offences?*

* For this ordinance in full, see Chase's Statistics, 1st vol., pages 66 and 67.

"SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT."

This infamous charge against Gen. Harrison, which has again and again been shown to be destitute of a particle of truth, is still, we hear, repeated by some of the unscrupulous Demagogues in the service of the Administration. We once again, at some inconvenience, republish a letter written by Gen. Harrison himself in 1821, when the charge was first made, and nailing the falsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calumny, we beg to say to him, as the Louisville Journal does: "Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, "*what you have said is false, and you know it to be false.*'"

To the Cincinnati Advertiser.

Sir: In your paper of the 15th instant, I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a *supposed vote* given at the last session, for a passage of a law to "*sell debtors in certain cases.*" If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support: and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity, which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes, has no more relation to the collection of "debts" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted for by the twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment.—The necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near $20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect: first, placing the institution under better management; and, secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labour was found of course to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of $50 or upwards, were subjected to punishment in the Penitentiary, instead of $10, which was the former minimum sum: this was easily done. But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of $50. By some, whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jails: and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections: fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the *fines and costs* which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty-four years," but to infamous offenders, who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens; and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth, who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our, as well as every other State in the Union. *Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.*

I am, sir, your humble servant.
WM. H. HARRISON.
North Bend, Dec. 21, 1824.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

In the New York Convention for amending the Constitution, the *elective franchise*, being under consideration, Gen. Root, then and now, an old fashioned Republican, proposed the following amendment. (Debates of the Convention, p. 202.) Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this state, and for six months a resident in the town, county or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have been for the year next preceding, assessed, and shall have actually paid a tax either to the state, county, *or on the highways;* or being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed, within that year, military duty in the militia of this state, shall be entitled to vote in the town where they may then actually reside, for any *elective officer in this state.*

When this amendment was under debate, [Debates p. 275,] a motion was made to strike out "*or on the highways.*"

"*Mr. Van Buren* supported the motion for striking out. The people were not prepared for *universal suffrage.*" p. 277, "*Mr. Van Buren* felt himself called upon to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware, (Gen. Root.) He observed that it was evident, and, indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to *disguise it*, that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, *contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage!* Mr. Van Buren did not believe that there were twenty members of that convention, who, were the bare naked question of *universal suffrage* put to them, would vote in its favour; and he was very sure that its adoption was not expected, and would not meet the views of their constituents.

"One word on the main question before the committee: we had already reached the verge of *universal suffrage.* There was but one step beyond, and are gentlemen prepared to take that step—we were *cheapening* this invaluable right.

On a subsequent day, when the same subject was again under consideration, (p. 367) *Mr. Van Buren* addressed the convention. "At this moment he would only say, that among the many *evils* which would flow from a wholly *unrestricted suffrage*, the following would be the most injurious, viz.

"First—It would give to the *city of New York* about *twenty five thousand votes*, whilst, under the liberal extension of the right on the choice of delegates to this convention, she had but about *thirteen or fourteen thousand.* That the character of the increased number of votes would be such as would render their elections rather a *curse than a blessing;* which would drive from the polls *all sober minded men.*

"Secondly—It would not only be *injurious to them*, but that injury would work an equally great one to the Western and northern parts of the State.

* * * * The direct consequence would be, that the additional representation of fourteen members, which are next year to be distributed among the counties, would instead of going principally to the West, be surrendered to the *worst population* of the old counties and *cities.*

"And thirdly—The door would have been entirely closed against retreat, whatever might be our after conviction, founded on experience, as to the *evil tendency of this extended suffrage.* The just equilibrium between those who have and those who have no *interest* in the government, could when once thus surrendered never be regained, *except by the sword.*"

Upon the subject of electing justices of the peace. Debates of the convention, p. 321.

Mr. Van Buren said—"Some had thought these magistrates ought to be elected; but he had at all times been opposed to their election." * *

p. 322—"*The further this power* (the appointing power) *could be removed from the people*, the better."

Such is the *Democracy* of Martin Van Buren.—Such is his friendship for the *honest poor, who*, he says "*have no interest in the government.*" Such is his good feeling for *foreigners*, whom he terms "*the worst population of the old countries!* Working men how do like this Democracy? Foreigners, how do *you* like it?

Mobile Chronicle.

The Feds in Louisville a short time since sent a Committee of two (Chambers and Buskirk) to North Bend to learn from General Harrison his opinions on Abolition. When they reached there, they were received and treated respectfully—which was much more than they deserved. They made the inquiry for which they were sent. The old General expressed some surprise at their ignorance, and referred them to his published letters and speeches—particularly his *Vincennes speech.* They replied: "*They had no copy of that speech.*" "*You shall have a copy*, (replied the General,) *I will furnish each of you one myself, and the gentlemen who sent you as many as they want.*"

The Committee returned very much dissatisfied that the Old General did not kick them out of doors. *Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

CELEBRATION AT FORT MEIGS.

We understand that the committee of arrangements at Perrysburg, which was the site of old Fort Meigs, have expressed such a strong solicitude for General Harrison to be present at the celebration on the 11th of June next, that he has consented to comply with their wishes, provided the situation of his family will permit. If their health should interfere with this arrangement, a notification of it will be given in a few days.

The committee at Perrysburg urge some considerations which appear to have some force in suggesting the propriety of the General's visit to that place. This is probably the best opportunity that will be afforded him to visit that interesting spot, and of once more meeting many of his old comrades in arms. It was the scene of his earliest as it was of his latter deeds of glory. On the North side of the Maumee he won imperishable fame under the veteran Wayne, and in the siege of Fort Meigs in May 1813, he exhibited the combined heroism and military genius of Tippecanoe and the Thames.

The site of Fort Meigs is within the limits of this State, and therefore his compliance with the wishes of the committee will not be in violation of the rule which he has prescribed to himself, during the present canvass.

Let every friend of the South read the following and reflect before he votes:

"*Abolition.*—There are *ten* abolition papers in the U. States—the Ohio Philanthropist, the Pittsburg Witness, the Pennsylvania Freeman, the Connecticut Charter Oak, the Utica Friend of Man, the Michigan Freeman, the New Hampshire Advocate of Freedom, the Vermont Tree of Freedom, the Massachusetts Abolitionist, and the Boston Liberator—*all* of which earnestly, and some of them bitterly oppose the election of Gen. Harrison. And yet men, who seem to have some regard for their own character, say that Gen. Harrison, if not an Abolitionist himself, is the candidate of the Abolitionists!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

BORN A VETERAN.

"I am a *veteran* in the cause of democracy. I was *born so*, and have lived so."—*Mr. Grundy's speech at the Van Buren Convention.*

Reading the above, brought to recollection an anecdote, said to have occurred in Tennessee. A braggadocia offered himself a candidate for the Legislature, and as is the custom in the country, he was addressing the people, and speaking largely of himself, when all at once he paused, raised himself on his toes, and bawled out, "I am a democrat. I sucked democracy from my mother's breast." An old soldier who stood near him, and who knew all about the matter, responded as quick as thought, "It is well you did not suck your daddy, for he was a tory."—*Madisonian.*

The Texas Sentinel pronounces the story about Col. Crockett being alive and a prisoner in the Mexican mines, to be a hoax. The rumor never received any credit at Austin. It is a mistake that the President was ever imposed upon by the trick, or that he ever contemplated writing to the friends of Crockett. The facts of the case are these: For many months the Federalists have been trying their utmost to get the Texans embroiled in their quarrel with the Centralists, and have resorted to every artifice to effect the purpose. Among other things, the Crockett humbug was tried. The expectation was, that when the rumor got abroad, thousands of volunteers from Tennessee and other States would flock to the standard of Federalism to liberate their countryman.

N. O. Bee.

ALARMING NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Massacre at Fort Crumbs.—We learn from Washington, that letters had been received by the Secretary of War, which state that on the 20th ult. a body of Indians surprised Fort Crumbs, and put every one to death who sought refuge in that fortress.

At a public discussion at Charles City Ct. House not long since, the Federal Tory orator took Ritchie's tack with the Army Scheme, and asserted that Mr. Van Buren never saw it: "*Prove that*," (said a warm supporter of the Administration,) and I'm done with the party. If Mr. Van Buren recommended a measure to Congress without knowing what it was, he isn't fit to be President, and I'll not support him!!

Richmond Whig.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Federal Tories had a *great meeting!* in Wadesborough on Saturday last, and after prodigious efforts, the immense number of 30 noses were counted as present. Particulars in our next.

WHIG VICTORY.—Wm. W. Seaton, Esq. one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, has been elected Mayor of the city of Washington, by a majority of more than two to one over Jas. Hoban, an eminent Lawyer, who was run by the Federal Tories as an "Independent Candidate." The vote was, for Seaton 771, for Hoban 877. Majority 394.

This is under the very nose of the President, and in the heart of his patronage and power, and in defiance of his Globe's threat to remove the seat of government. Van Buren is in a minority at Kinderhook, at Albany, and at Washington, to say nothing of the whole State of New York. Harrison has a majority of near 2000 in Hamilton county, where he lives, and will carry Ohio by many thousand votes.

Messrs. Thomas and Roman, Van Buren members of the last Illinois Legislature; Andrew Palmer, ditto of the Michigan Legislature; and Dr. J. W. Dorsey, one of the most influential citizens of Frederick county, Maryland, have all publicly abandoned the Administration, and go for Harrison and Reform.

NEW YORK.—Senator Tallmadge, in a long and interesting private letter, says that Harrison will certainly carry N. York, by at least 15 000 majority, and that he will get 248 Electoral votes, leaving 47 between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. "Doubtful."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, from Marion District, S. C.

"Times are pretty warm here on the subject of the Presidential election. On yesterday, the citizens met to make preparations for the celebration of the 4th July,—a difference of opinion arising, by a move of the Van Buren party, a split was the consequence; there will therefore be a celebration of the day by the friends of Gen. Harrison, as well as by the Van Burenites. I am decidedly of opinion that a decent majority in this District are in favour of the election of Gen. Harrison. The citizens believe him honest, and they have never confided much in the promises of Van.—they have heretofore thought he occupied "both sides of the fence." A majority, so far as I have the means of forming an opinion, are of that way of thinking now, and will prefer a patriotic and gallant soldier, a faithful public servant, to one who has no real qualification of superiority, why he should be selected by the South."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, from Marlborough District, S. C.

"It was not common in days gone by to meet with a Whig in this District, but now they are not few nor far between. There will be a considerable effort made to bring out and elect *Harrison* candidates to the State Legislature from this District. Gentlemen of the first standing, who have never heretofore paid any attention to politics, in this vicinity, are now enthusiastic supporters of the old Hero, and it appears that the whole District is just aroused to a sense of their danger, and are fast shaking off the shackles of Calhounism. That man once so dear to this people is become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

GEORGIA.—The great Convention of the States Rights party, on the 3d inst. nominated Harrison and Tyler, *with but one dissenting voice* They agreed upon an Electoral Ticket, and a Congressional Ticket, composed of thorough going opponents of Van. Georgia is almost certain for Harrison.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman, of Hall County, post marked,

"GAINESVILLE, (Geo.) 21st May, 1840.

"Your man Harrison seems to be carrying the day in Georgia. It would be uncandid not to acknowledge that the notices which I have seen of him, of late, have changed some of my opinions of him, taking the Whig accounts, to be in the main, correct. Whether they are or are not, is another matter. I see but little to object to him. He is, however, still the nominee of the Whigs. How will that be whipped out? I think there is a very fair prospect of his getting the vote of Georgia.

"Cooper's friends in Hall, put me in nomination for the Convention. We were all beaten, and the Harrison men carried the day."

FROM OHIO.

At a Harrison meeting at Brookville, Ohio, 3000 persons were present.

The Clinton (Ohio) Republican of May 23d contains an account of the great gathering at Wilmington on the 23d, from the counties of Warren, Clinton, and Highland. Ten thousand people at least, were present, with banners, badges, and mottos—the true democracy of the country.

A Sign in Illinois.—The Feds some time since, published a notice for a State Convention in Illinois, to meet during this month. The Central Committee have just announced that the Convention is *postponed sine die.* The reasons assigned by the Committee are significant. They are, that the farmers are too busy to leave their homes, and "*very few* counties have appointed Delegates, and shown a disposition to meet the necesssary sacrifice!"

In character.—The loco foco press call the 20,000 of their fellow citizens who assembled in Convention at Baltimore on the 4th ult. a *mob*, and the *two hundred and fifty* who assembled on the 5th, THE PEOPLE.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

The Baltimore Republican contends that there were but little over *eight thousand delegates to the Whig National Convention*, and that it was evidently "*a failure!*" Most of our readers have heard the story of the man in the Deluge, who having climbed up to the highest dry spot he could find, hailed Noah's Ark as it passed, and asked to be taken on board. This request being refused, he sung out, "Go to —— with your old ark. *It a'nt going to be much of a shower after all!*" So, perhaps, thinks the Republican.—*Alb. Daily Advertiser.*

Mr. Morehead avows himself in favor of a National Bank. General Saunders is against it. We like to see this. It is placing the true question before the people. Why are not all Morehead's friends honest enough to speak out as he does?

North Carolinian.

Gen. Saunders against it, is he, Mr. Calinian? He may *profess* to be so now, but in 1816, a Resolution was offered in the Legislature of this State, *requesting* Congress to establish a Branch of the "Monster," which he heartily sanctioned. A motion was made to postpone the Resolution indefinitely, and Gen. Saunders voted against it; as did every other member of the House but *four.* Of course, the motion was lost and the Resolution adopted. So that to the Van Buren candidate for Governor, who is now said to be "against" it, is owing, as far as his vote could effect it, the establishment of a Branch of the National Bank in this State.—*Raleigh Register.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeably to previous appointment, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville was held in the Court House on Wednesday, 3d June, 1840.

On motion of Josiah Evans, Esq., William B. Wright was appointed Chairman of the meeting.

On motion of John Winslow, Esq., Josiah Evans and Duncan Buie, Esqs. were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of A. A. T. Smith, Esq., John Cade and E. J. Lilly were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a most able manner.

On motion of Dr. B. Robinson, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to inquire into the propriety of selecting suitable persons to represent this county in the next Legislature favorable to the election of W. H. Harrison and John Tyler. Dr. B. Robinson, William Smith, Jonathan Evans, Alex'r Elliott and J. W. Huske were appointed said Committee.

The Committee, after retiring for a short time, reported that they deemed it unadvisable to make a selection at the present time as the period of time since notice was given of this meeting had been too short to enable those favorable to its object to consult with their friends in various parts of the county. The Committee recommend that the nominations be postponed to a future meeting to be called by their Chairman. The report was agreed to unanimously.

Arch'd A. T. Smith and John D. Eccles, Esqs. were severally called on to address the meeting, which they did in an able and eloquent manner.

WM. B. WRIGHT, *President.*
JOSIAH EVANS, } *Vice Pres'ts.*
DUNCAN BUIE, }
JOHN CADE, } *Secretaries.*
E. J. LILLY, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FACTS.

There has not been a single moment since October 1837, that we have not, as a nation, been in debt, and paying half as much again interest on it as we could borrow money at the regular and usual way of selling government scrip.

Three years ago, this nation was delivered over to the present administration "prosperous," as was said "and happy." This administration has had, in addition to the currently accruing revenues, *see millions* reserved surplus on hand—*five millions* already realized from the United States Bank stock, *nine millions* still withheld from the States, and the amount now outstanding in Treasury notes; *these sums clearly* known and undisputed. The stewards of the establishment have wasted this vast treasure, and are reduced to beg for means to pay the household. The money chests are all emptied, we are in debt, and instead of improving the estate, we must pledge it, and make a new debt for our daily support.

During the administration of John Q. Adams, (4 years,) the annual average tax upon each voter was $6 28. During the administration of Martin Van Buren, (4 years,) the annual average tax upon each voter was $17 77. And although the people are scarcely conscious of paying this tax, yet every cent of it is taken out of their pockets and paid into the Federal Treasury.

Treasury Note Bill.—This bill will give authority to the Government to issue from 20 *to* 30 *millions* of Government paper, in the shape of promissory notes. The bill will authorize the Government to establish a *Banking Office in the Treasury* Department, manned with the *Clerks*, and with an abundant supply of Bank note paper, properly engraved for the uses of the office. The sum of $25 000 is appropriated to cover expenses. The notes will bear an interest not exceeding six per cent., or they will bear no interest at all, at the discretion of the Secretary. They will be signed by the Treasurer, countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, and endorsed by the payee, who, in all probability, will be one of the Clerks in the Banking Office, and being thus prepared, they will pass from hand to hand *like real* as Bank paper.

In the last 10 years the Government *has lost upwards of two millions and sixty thousand dollars* by defaulters. So, the "spoils belong to the victors."

The President's son receives a salary of $1500 for signing his father's name.

Four revenue officers at Saco, (Maine,) have heretofore received $1500, and collected no revenue at all.

Three revenue officers at Edgarton, (Mass.) whose salaries amounted to $2500, and the revenue paid in to 25 cents.

Six at New London, (Connecticut,) who received $4000, and collected, as paid into the Treasury, the sum of $1 19.

Two at Saint Mary's, who were paid $1236, and collected $1 35.

Who can say that th s money has not been wasted?

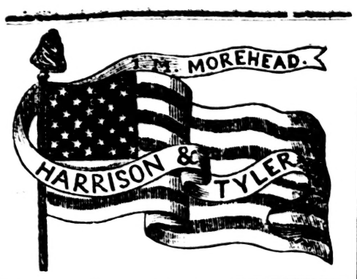
FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Among the many diseases that infest our country, one has been prevailing for some time past that seems peculiarly formidable. It has been and still is most distressing in its ravages, showing its direful effects on many of the good people of our land. There was a remedy discovered last Autumn somewhere North of this, that was highly recommended by a great many, as a cure for this most fatal malady. By others, it was decried as a worthless drug and imposition on the people; and we, of this section, must acknowledge that we were somewhat doubtful of its virtues at first. But, after studying the nature of the disease, analyzing the medicine, and considering well the properties of its component parts, we were disposed to give it a trial, as it was found to be "purely vegetable," and of a mild and strengthening nature. So we have been using it for some time and administering it to others, and are happy to say that we have already been able to discover that it is likely to prove most agreeably salutary. The disease being rather of a chronic nature, we shall have to exercise a little patience, which we can cheerfully do, for in our present state of convalescence, the thought of being soon restored to health is particularly elating. The name of this "King of Maladies" is "*Loco Foco* (alias) *Van Burenism.*" The remedy is familiarly known with us by the name of "Hard Cider." It has worked wonders here in producing 'Lachrymal' perspiration and allaying the fever of "petty popgun politicians." We are happy to find that it is now in common use through the U. States, and purging our country of one of the worst evils with which it has ever been afflicted.

POPULUS.

Anson county, May 27, 1840.

Two men, named Hoffman and Yeomans, were killed at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 23d ult., by two Bryans and Montmellin. They had quarrelled at a billiard table. The murderers escaped.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

☞ See Harrison's letter, *written and published in* 1821, exposing the falsehood of the Federal Tory charge of voting to sell white men for debt.

☞ See also the conclusive refutation of the new slander just gotten up, respecting his acts as Governor of Indiana.

☞ Look at Van Buren's *Democracy!* as illustrated by his hostility to universal suffrage.

☞ And see the account of a visit to the General by Mr. Brooks, the able Editor of the N. Y. Express.

We had the pleasure of a few minutes conversation, last week, with a respectable mechanic, a native of Moore county, N. C., who has been at work for 3 years past in Gen. Harrison's neighborhood. He speaks in the highest terms of the old hero, who, he says, is very popular among his neighbors, particularly among hundreds of laborers now at work on the State Tunnel through a portion of his lands.

From the last North Carolinian.

"The coming together of the old Cumberland line of unchangeable Democrats, was a terror to the Whiggery, last Tuesday, at the Court House."

This is *modest*, considering that the Editor of the Carolinian was the orator of the day, and is said to have fulminated his most bitter denunciations against the Whigs. We learn that his speech abounded with such choice phrases as "hellish," "devilish," "speculators," "gamblers," "thieves," and such like. "The army swore terribly in Flanders."

It was doubtless the "terror" with which the Whigs were inspired at such hard swearing, which drove so many of them to take refuge at the Whig meeting in the Court House on the next day. It was the largest collection of the kind we have ever seen here, and contained, as we are informed by those who saw both, nearly twice as many persons as the Federal Tory meeting which was favored with the Editor's "hellish and devilish" speech.

The Whig meeting had speeches of a very different character, from the Chairman, Wm. B. Wright, Esq. and from A. A. T. Smith and John D. Eccles, Esqs. These gentlemen addressed arguments, facts, wit, and satire, to their hearers. The speech of Mr. Smith was an able review of some of the most prominent measures and practices of the Administration. That of Mr. Eccles was a refutation of the slanders disseminated from high places against the character of Gen. Harrison. At one moment the audience was wrought up to a pitch of intense feeling, at the picture of misrule which our country presents; and at the next convulsed with laughter at the "terror" depicted in the countenances of Amos and his ungodly companions, at the thunder clap of public indignation which has burst upon them.

The signs exhibit terror in the Federal Tory camp instead of among the Whigs. They are frightened at the prospect, even in this county, heretofore one of their strongest holds. As a proof of this, they have set aside their candidate for the Senate, who has been known as such for months past, and have forced out their strongest man in the county, who had declined, and did not wish to offer; and they have not yet ventured to publish their ticket. A spirit of inquiry is abroad in the county; the people are dissatisfied with the present condition of things; and they are especially dissatisfied with the odious Standing Army Plan of the Administration. It only requires proper candidates, and proper exertions, to carry this county for Harrison and Morehead.

The Carolinian's arithmetic is like the militia captain's order to "*advance backwards*." He works his sums in Multiplication by the rule of Subtraction, and his quotient, consequently, is less and less by every operation. He commenced with claiming a gain of 6994 votes for Saunders in the Salisbury District, and when we showed that that was about 1000 more than the whole number of votes, of all parties, in the District, he tried it again, and reduced his gain to 4128. By some process, however, which is not found in Pike or Daboll, and was never dreamed of by those tyros in figures, the Editor discovered that this gain was sufficient to counterbalance 4729 votes, and leave him 3248 to spare! As the public could not see into this, the Editor figured it out once more, and the result is, that his supposed gain of 1500 in the Salisbury District, and a supposed gain of 802 in this District, making 2302, are to come within 125 votes of destroying Dudley's majority of 4729!!

Moreover, the Carolinian asks, with a triumphant air, "Can Morehead get as many votes in this District, as Deberry did, who lives here?" We answer the question, by another, Can Saunders get as many votes in this District as Morris, who lives here?

We have been trying, for a year past, to beat a little common sense into the brains of the Carolinian, but it is labor lost. Its skull is too thick.

The Senate's Committee on the Militia has reported against the adoption of Poinsett's Army bill. The Globe, in noticing it, pretends that Poinsett wished to arm the militia "out of the national armory;" this is not true; for Poinsett says expressly that each man shall *provide himself* with arms.

The Federal Tories of Robeson county have solemnly resolved that they "look with scorn and contempt upon the efforts of the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer!!" Oh! Oh! They intended to say that they themselves looked scornful & contemptible. When a *gentleman* feels contempt, he usually expresses it by silence.

The cold water Carolinian is dreadfully alarmed lest the Whigs should convert this great people into one grand anti-temperance society, by rallying under the banner of "hard cider," and it is especially indignant at somebody in New York who advertises "hard cider *canes* for sale." The Carolinian does not explain the process by which the Whigs are expected to swallow these canes, nor how drunkenness is to ensue. If it will take care that its own Federal Tory friends drink nothing harder than hard cider, it will do much to promote the cause of temperance, which it has so much at heart.

THE FRESHET.—All our exchange papers, from Cheraw to Milledgeville, abound with details of damage from the late remarkable freshet. It appears to have extended over the whole of South Carolina and Georgia.

The Cheraw Gazette says that immense injury has been done to crops on the Pee Dee.

At Camden, all the corn and cotton, as far as heard from, are destroyed. A gin house, cotton gin, &c. floated off.

In Georgia, besides the Savannah river, as mentioned in our last, the Oconee, Ogechee, &c., have been unprecedentedly high. Bridges, mills, and other buildings; horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c. have shared the fate of the growing crops;—all have been swept away.

It being too late to replant the cotton crops, the planters in all that region are turning their attention to corn.

At Charleston, a hail storm occurred on Thursday last, similar to that which visited our town a few weeks ago. The stones were larger than a fowl's egg. Windows were shattered, draymen pelted from their carts and left their horses to run about the streets half frantic, &c.

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED!—The Tory papers have published far and wide, a story that Gen. Harrison was "*a candidate* for Governor of Ohio in 1820, and received, out of 38,000 votes, 3,448, all told."

This turns out to be a miserable fabrication, as usual. The "Cincinnati Spy and Literary Cadet," of Dec. 21, 1820, in detailing the proceedings of the Legislature of Ohio, then in session, said,—"On counting the votes for Governor, it appeared that E. A. Brown had 34,236; J. Morrow 9,426, and W. H. Harrison 4,330. The latter gentlemen it should be remembered, WERE NOT CANDIDATES."

In a late Globe, we find this vote paraded with a prodigious glorification, especially at the fact, that in Hamilton county, Gen. Harrison's own residence, he did not get a single vote for Governor. "Not a solitary neighbor could be found to say God bless him," shouts the writer in the Globe. This writer positively asserts that Gen. Harrison was a "candidate" for Governor. Will any one be deceived by such a glaring falsehood? Will any one be so blind as to believe, that he was a candidate at the same election for Senator and Governor both! And yet this is what the Globe would have the public to believe; For on the very day on which the election for Governor took place, *Gen. Harrison was actually elected a member of the State Senate.* This fact accounts for his getting no vote for Governor in Hamilton county, and puts to rest the story that he was a candidate for that office.

The Standard, Carolinian, &c. have published the *falsehood;* will they publish the *truth?* We shall see.

P. S. Ethan A. Brown, the Governor, was a Federalist, and many of the Republicans, having no candidate, threw their votes for Morrow and Harrison, both leading Republicans.

THE STANDARD.—Our readers may remember, that some months ago, we retorted upon the Raleigh Standard, for one of its many slanders of Gen. Harrison, by detailing the circumstances of a transaction several years ago, between the Editor of that paper and a gentleman of this town. We had the authority of the suffering party to that transaction, that our statement was literally true, and nothing has appeared in the slightest degree conflicting with its truth.

But, we have now learned from the Editor himself, that he was not aware, until some weeks afterwards, of the circumstances, which, if he had been acquainted with them, would have shown him as practising a deceit. His assurance to that effect, removes the inference we drew from the facts, and frees him from any imputation of intentional wrong in the matter.

We gladly do the Editor this justice, not only for the sake of justice, but in the hope, that it will have a tendency to shame the Standard, and its fellow-laborers, the two Carolinians, into a more decent course than they usually pursue. They are in the habit of publishing slanders, not of Gen. Harrison only, but of the Editor of this paper, and others, and of carefully closing their columns against any refutation. We, on the contrary, were able to prove all we said about the Editor of the Standard, and yet, when he makes us an explanation which shows his conduct in a favorable light, we at once give him the benefit of its insertion. This is *our* idea of the duty of an Editor.

The Carolinian says, "The Observer thinks that 12,000 was not too large a standing army in 1800."

We know not by what process the Carolinian arrives at a knowledge of what "the Observer thinks." The Observer never *said* any such thing, and what is more, it never *thought* any such thing.

The truth is, that instead of an army of 12,000 men, as the Carolinian says, the actual force of the army on the 9th of January, 1800, was 3,399 men! Gen. Harrison spoke against disbanding this army, and why? Because the U. States and France were then actually engaged in hostilities; the French vessels making war upon our commerce, and committing every species of aggression. On the 9th of Jan. 1800, Gen. Harrison spoke against disbanding this army. On the 30th of Sept. 1800, (nearly nine months after,) a Treaty of Peace with France was signed, "soon after which, (says History,) the Provisional army in America was, by order of Congress, disbanded."

Along with Gen. Harrison, the sterling Republican, Samuel Smith of Maryland, spoke against disbanding; and when it was put to the vote, the proposition to disband was rejected, 60 to 39. Gen. Harrison, being only a Delegate, had no vote. But a number of distinguished Republicans voted in accordance with his views; among them, Samuel Smith, Willis Alston, George Dent, Benj. Huger, James Lynn, Josiah Parker, and Benj. Taliaferro.

So much for this latest slander.

The Carolinian admits that it "admires the Democracy of France." Do the people want any better evidence that the Carolinian is opposed to our Republican Institutions, and favorable to a monarchy? France has a King, a Nobility, a House of hereditary Peers, appointed by the King; and a standing army of 400,000 men. Such is the Democracy the Carolinian admires. And such is the Democracy to which the measures of the Federal Tories lead. Van Buren is now a King, in all but the name.

The Tippecanoe Club of Salisbury have given notice that they are making extensive preparations to celebrate the 4th of July, by a Barbecue, &c., to which they invite any number of people, of both parties, that may choose to attend, from Rowan and the adjoining counties.

The Carolinian says that a man must either be a democrat or a federalist. If the Editor would study the Constitution, he would find, if he is capable of understanding plain language, (of which we have doubts,) that this is a republican government, and not a democracy; and that those who approve of this form of government are therefore Republicans, and neither federalists nor democrats. He says Mr. Madison was a democrat. It is not so. Mr. Madison was a Republican,

"ANOTHER TEST."—We thought the Carolinian was sick of tests, since Saunders was the only person who answered his former humbug—Van Buren himself taking no notice whatever of him or his test. But he is out again. He asks us to write on and ascertain "how Harrison voted on the Presidential question in the year 1800? Did he vote for Adams or for Jefferson?"

Is the Editor ignorant, that a resident of a Territory has no voice in the Presidential election? And that of course Gen. Harrison, who then lived in the Territory of Ohio, could not have voted at all? Such was the fact.

Having answered this question, will the Carolinian write on to Van Buren, and ascertain whom he voted for in 1812, when he supported De Witt Clinton, the Federal Peace candidate, in opposition to Madison, the Republican War candidate?

GROSS DECEPTION.—The Carolinian has not accepted our offer to publish Poinsett's Army Plan, as recommended by Van Buren, but, knowing that its readers will not see the Plan, it talks of the price of a "shot gun," thereby endeavoring to make its readers believe, what is directly in the teeth of the truth, that the Plan allowed the militia army to muster with shot guns. The fact is, and the Carolinian *ought* to know it, that every militia man in the U. States was to be required by that bill to provide himself with a good *musket*, of capacity to carry 18 balls to the pound, or a good *rifle*, with other accoutrements; and that not one word was said about shot guns. The Carolinian, after making this unfounded statement, slanders the Observer, by declaring that no doubt it would like to see the people taxed to furnish costly new muskets. The Carolinian *knew* that this was untrue; for it was one of the identical objections we had made to the bill.

Mr. Van Buren *has* recommended the Plan to Congress, and we intend that the people shall be made fully aware of the fact. We will print, in a few days, a large edition of the Plan, as prepared by Poinsett and recommended by Van Buren; and we invite our Whig friends to see that they find their way among the people. They will be furnished cheap to those who can buy, and gratis to those who cannot.

ANOTHER FIGHT.——Messrs. Rayner and Montgomery, members of Congress from this State, had a fight in the Rotunda of the Capitol on the 30th ult. It grew out of some scurrilous publications of Montgomery, in which he indulged in his usual disregard for truth. As the Federal Tory papers are engaged in mis-representing the matter, we give Mr. Rayner's own statement, *which the Globe refused to publish:*—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 1, 1840.

Messrs. Blair & Rives: I wish to make, simply, the following statement, through the columns of your paper. The letter over the name of W. Montgomery, in the Globe of May 30, pretending to give an account of the difficulty between himself and myself, is false in the main, both as to facts and insinuations. The following is a *true* statement of the case.

I met him purely by *accident* in the door on my way to the post office. I walked up to him, directly *in front*, and deliberately *slapped his jaws*. Whereupon he struck me over the shoulder, with a cane which he held in his hand, and which broke short off at the first blow. I then turned my cane—which was a sword cane of ordinary size—holding it by the lower end, and gave him a blow over the head, striking him with the handle or sword end. In striking this blow the sword flew out to some distance. I then repeated my blows for three or four times, with the lower or barrel end of the cane, until we were separated—he retreating backward all the time. He struck me *but once*, and that was when he broke his cane. I did not draw the sword from my cane, or attempt to draw it. I had him entirely in my power, but I did not wish to inflict any material injury on him, and should have desisted, after slapping his jaws, had he not struck me with his cane. I have nothing further to say.

Yours, respectfully, K. RAYNER.

The letter writers from Washington expressly contradict Montgomery's statement, and sustain the above.

In our last, we published Gen. Jackson's letter, declaring that he had refrained from answering inquiries as to his opinions, whilst a candidate for the Presidency, lest he should be exposed to the imputation of electioneering for the office.

We have now another justification of Gen. Harrison's course, from Mr. Van Buren himself. See the following:—

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter to Sherod Williams of the 20th April, 1836.—His first letter.

"The duty of a candidate for the suffrages of the people to answer fully all inquiries made by an elector *undetermined* as to his course, and seeking, *in good faith*, information as to the opinions of the candidate touching the appropriate duties of the office to be filled, is one which I cheerfully acknowledge, and will upon proper occasions faithfully discharge."

"The rights of an elector, on the *other hand*, who has *already determined to oppose* the individual to whom his inquiries are addressed, and who makes them with the sole view of exposing, at his own time and the mode he may select, the opinions of the candidate to unfriendly criticism, and the candidate himself to prejudice in the estimation of portions of his fellow-citizens, stand, in my judgment, upon a *different footing*. To such inquiries, I hold the candidate to be at liberty to reply or *not*, as justice to the country and to his own character, may in his opinion dictate."

This is exactly a case in point for the Federal Tories of Anson county, and the thousand others, who have been incessantly writing to Gen. Harrison for his opinions. According to Mr. Van Buren, he is under no obligation to reply to such letters.

Gen. Harrison has already referred the people to his opinions, upon record, on the subjects of Abolition, U. S. Bank, Internal Improvements, &c. &c. They are entirely satisfactory to his friends. He can have no wish to satisfy such men as those who have been boring him with their deceitful letters.

As soon as we can find room, we intend to republish his letters to Harmar Denny and Sherrod Williams, which contain a full account of his opinions, the former having been written as recently as December last.

The Steamer Unicorn, at Boston, has brought Liverpool dates to May 16th. Cotton had fallen ⅛d, but the sales had been large. Uplands 4¾ to 7d.

Lord John Russel, Foreign Secretary of State, had declared in the House of Commons, that no war would grow out of the boundary question.

The quarrel between Great Britain and Naples has been amicably settled.

Lord Wm. Russel was murdered, and his house robbed, in London.

The lady of Mr. Reuben Rowdy of Virginia, lately presented her husband with three young Whigs, whom he has christened *William, Henry, Harrison.* If Grundy was "born a *veteran* Democrat," these boys were surely born Whigs.

NATCHEZ.—317 persons were killed and drowned, and 109 wounded, by the tornado at Natchez.

16,068 Emigrants arrived at New York during the months of April and May.

CONGRESS.—The House has taken one more tep towards despotism. It has adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. Smith of Maine:—

Resolved, That so much of the 127th rule of the House as is in the following words, to-wit, "Nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present," be, and hereby is, so far rescinded and changed that the House may, at any time, by a vote of a majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the House for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

This resolution is unconstitutional, as it gives to a majority of the members *present*, power to act, when the Constitution provides that a majority of the whole House shall be necessary. The rule it rescinds has been in operation for 50 years, ever since the foundation of the government; and takes from the minority its only valuable right. But nothing is allowed to stand in the way of the madness of the party in power. The resolution was adopted, 119 to 85,—a strict party vote, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hawkins, Hill, McKay, Montgomery, and Shepard, voting for the resolution; and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Stanly, and Williams, against it. Mr. Fisher absent. After this vote, says the Intelligencer, "A scene of confusion and tempestuous uproar followed, to which no parallel can be found *even* in the annals of the 1st session of the 26th Congress. The voice of the Speaker was lost; the spirit of disorder, goading some members, as it seemed, almost to acts of personal violence, was observed to pervade the Hall more generally than the reporter, with all his painful experience, had ever before witnessed."

The letter writers say, that members called each other "*liar*," with clenched fists and furious oaths; and that it was every moment expected that a general fight would have taken place. Fortunately, however, no blow was struck.

The Sub-Treasury bill has been under debate, Messrs. Lect, H. Williams, and Smith, advocating it, and Messrs. Brockway, Osborne, Hunt, and Brown, opposing it.

Mr. Huntingdon, the new Senator from Connecticut, has taken his seat.

The Bankrupt Bill is still before the Senate. The motion to strike out banks, was carried, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Dixon, Fulton, Huntington, Henderson, King, Knight, Lumpkin, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Porter, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Webster—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Grundy, Hubbard, Pierce, Roane, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright—16.

This is a happy decision, as, if banks had been included, it would have destroyed them all.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial from Gen. J. C. Reynolds, late Postmaster at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, stating that he has been removed from office without cause, that he had applied to Mr. Kendall for a statement of the reasons for his removal, which were refused, and asking for an investigation by Congress, as the only mode left to him to obtain justice, and to relieve his character from the stain attempted to be fixed on it. The following answer was returned to the application for the grounds of his dismissal:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Appointment Office, April* 6, 1840.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 2d inst., I am authorized by the Postmaster General to inform you that the recent change of postmaster at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, was made on representations which were deemed sufficient to show that it was proper, but he declines showing you the papers in relation to the removal of James C. Reynolds, Esq., the late incumbent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Hon. JOSEPH RIDGWAY, of Ohio,
House of Representatives U. S.

Mr. Clay made some appropriate remarks on this abuse of the power of removal, and noticed the extraordinary Military Court of Inquiry now in session at Baltimore, by order of the Secretary of War, for the trial of a charge made to the President, by a Van Buren Committee, against certain officers of the Army, viz: that they purchased supplies for the Army, from opponents of the Administration, *"to the injury and great wrong of the Democratic party,"* as the committee say. Mr. Clay said the next step might be, to forbid the purchase of articles raised by farmers opposed to the Administration, like the Abolitionists, who have resolved to consume nothing produced by slave labor.

MURDER.—We learn that a Constable, (name not mentioned,) was shockingly stabbed by a man on whom he was executing process in Moore county, a few days ago. The offender made his escape, but his mother and brother, who were accessaries, were lodged in jail.

The Carolinian asks, "who are the Federalists?" We answer him, Buchanan, Wall, Ingersoll, Williams, Vanderpoel, McKay, Hubbard, Tancy, Woodbury, and such like staunch friends of this Federal Administration.

It says that Harrison is a Federalist. Either that paper or the Richmond Enquirer must tell a fib. The Enquirer scouted the idea of Harrison's being a Federalist. Gen. Harrison himself declared that he was a Republican, in 1822, long before he was spoken of for the Presidency.

Whenever the Carolinian lacks its usual number of falsehoods, (a thing which does not often occur,) it forthwith charges the Observer with concealing its opinions about a U. S. Bank. It is not sufficient that we have twice met and refuted this imputation; it is again boldly put forth last week. The imputation is utterly untrue, as the Carolinian may find by referring to our paper of 11th March last.

VERY GRAVE CHARGES.

A Military Court of Inquiry is now sitting at Baltimore, appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate certain charges preferred against Major Landrem, Commissioner of Subsistence, and Capt. Ducenbury, Quarter-Master. The charges are brought by a Committee of the Van Buren City Convention, and are founded on the fact that these officers purchased supplies for the army of Whigs, instead of Loco Focos! "to the injury and great wrong of the Democratic party," as the accusers allege. These grave charges, it is stated, were forwarded in a letter to President Van Buren, signed by G. B. Wilson, Thos. L. Murphy, Samuel Harker, R. B. A. Tate, and others, Loco Focos of Baltimore, and requesting the removal of these officers forthwith from the station. The President, it would seem, did not think it advisable to take the step required; but an order from the Secretary of War has caused the subject to be inquired into and investigated, for the purpose of future action.

A more extraordinary and high-handed proceeding, we venture to say, was never heard of, even under a military despotism. We hope that the proceedings will be made public, and we are curious to know how a court, composed of high minded and intelligent officers, can for a moment entertain such ridiculous charges.—*New York Express.*

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, a Loco Foco print of the most abandoned character, winds up an editorial article with the following attack upon William Henry Harrison:

"Always a Coward, always a FOE TO THE PEOPLE, always as RAPACIOUS AS VERRES, and as INFAMOUS AS ARNOLD, we know not whether most to scorn his imbecility, to hate his principles, or wonder at his impudent effrontery."

Making a raise.—A citizen of Cincinnati, recently a strong supporter of the administration, writes us, that having struggled in vain, in these V. B. times, to raise $50, he turned in the other day, and *helped to raise a log cabin.*

The Chince Bug.—We are glad to hear the opinion confidently expressed by several intelligent Farmers, that the late washing Rains have carried away this troublesome insect. At least, they have disappeared for the time being, and will not, it is hoped, be again seen.—*Raleigh Register.*

"Help me Cassius."—The Administration party are using their *possibles* to prevail upon Gen. Jackson to visit Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, before the Election, with a hope of raising capital for Van Buren. It won't do. Gen. Jackson set Martin up in business with a large capital, free gratis, and if he cannot get along now without borrowing, he ought, according to the dogma of the party—to BREAK.—*Ib.*

A Case in Point.—"We some time ago published an account of Gen. Harrison presenting to a Methodist preacher a horse, in place of one that had died whilst he was sojourning with the General. The reverend gentleman is now in this city, a delegate to the General Conference from the Mississippi Conference, and vouches to the truth of the statement."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Florida War.—Much surprise has frequently been expressed at the continuance of this protracted and disgraceful war. Were those who do so to consider it in its proper light, surprise would cease. So long as millions can be annually drawn from the public treasury, affording means and opportunity to the parasites of government for enriching themselves, so long will this warfare be continued. The efforts of our best officers will be foiled, and the blood of murdered men, women and children will continue to flow. When a member of Congress of respectable character and standing like Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, pledges himself to prove that the commissary department has purchased coffee for the public use at 17 cents a pound, and resold it to themselves at 6 cents; when the public agents have purchased sugar at 12 cents and resold it to themselves at 3 cents; when wood is brought from New Orleans at $65 a cord, and delivered at a port, in the immediate vicinity of which it could be procured for the cost of cutting it; when steamers are chartered at $150 a day, and lay for weeks idle, during all which time they are paid for, the wonder should be, not that the war had so long continued, but that there should be even a remote prospect of bringing it to a close. This war is probably the darkest spot on the dark page of our Indian annals. It was conceived in rapacity and has been conducted in extortion, it's only benefit to the suttlers, and the harpies to whom have been committed the charge of procuring supplies.—*North American.*

Mississippi River.—The N. O. True American says that all fears of an inundation may be dismissed.

Fine Times for Lawyers.—There were twenty-one hundred causes on the calender, for action before the U. S. District Court for Southern Mississippi. About one hundred lawyers were in attendance.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since and asked the keeper if he had any *matrimonial baskets*—she being *too polite* to say *cradle.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., Mr. JAMES MILLAR, aged 49, a native of Stirling, in Scotland.

In the death of Mr. Millar, the Church and religious Society of which he was a member, have met with no ordinary loss. For several years he sustained the office of Elder in the Church, in which station he performed his duty with great punctuality and fidelity, while he was an active and efficient member of the Society. The community in which he lived have also in this death met with a severe loss. Though but little connected with the civil affairs of the public, yet but few men have been better known in the community where he lived, and there have been few whose worth has been more generally admitted. Though modest and unassuming in his deportment, yet it was his constant aim to be in some way useful in the world. And such was his exemplary conduct, that it won for him the esteem of all his acquaintance, while this, with his untiring assiduity in doing good, secured to him the highest commendation ever given to any man, for all believed him to be a *Christian.* As he lived, so he died in the hope of the Gospel, furnishing the best testimony that to him, who is prepared, death is without a sting.—[*Communicated.*

In this town, on Monday morning last, Mr. HUGH McLAURIN, formerly a respectable merchant of this town, but recently of Laurel Hill.

At Wilmington, on Saturday last, after an illness of only 6 hours, of Appoplexy, OWEN HOLMES, Esq., Attorney at Law, and formerly a Member of the State Legislature, State Convention, &c. [The proceedings of the members of the Bar in this town, yesterday, were received after our columns were occupied, and will be inserted next week.]

At Beaver Creek Mills, in this county, yesterday morning, NATHAN WALTER, youngest son of Thomas and Absala Rice, aged one year eight months and 19 days. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., ELIZA THERESA, daughter of Rev. B. L. Hoskins, aged 1 yr.

Also, in the same place, on the 1st inst., CAROLINE WRIGHT, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Lippitt.

In Newbern, on the 28th instant, after a protracted illness, which he bore with the meek submission of a good man, Mr. SALMON HALL, Bookseller, in the 69th year of his age.

Just received and for sale,

FRESH LIME JUICE, Ditto Lemon Sirup, Do. Tamarinds, Ditto Prunes, in plain and fancy boxes, whole and half boxes Bunch Raisins, Butter and Water Crackers, Sugar and Coffee, Tea and Starch, Pepper and Spice, Mace and Cloves, Cassia and Nutmegs, fresh Seidlitz Powders, Epsom Salts, &c. &c. DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1840. 1-3w

N. B.—Constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of home manufactured CANDIES.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of Hand for forty five Dollars, made payable to John F. McLean, signed sometime in the Spring of 1839, and payable in the Fall following, signed by myself and Hugh C. McLaurin. I am determined not to pay said Note, as I have not received value for the same. J. P. SMITH.

June 8, 1840. 1-3w

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 6, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Glasgow in tow, with Goods for Rockfish Company, C. P. Mallett, S. W. Tillinghast, E. W. Willkings, C. J. Orrell, Cook & Co., G. McNeill and P. Zevely.

Also on the 5th, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, P. P. Johnson, Tho. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, E. Fuller, G. B. Atkins, E. W. Willkings, G. W. McDonald, H. & E. J. Lilly, Joseph Baker, Gardner & McKethan, J. & J. Kyle, Geo. McNeill, A. McLauchlin and M. N. Leary, of this place; and for R. A. King, J. C. Hanks, A. J. Hill, J. C. Womack, C. Womack and Lexington Company, of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 8, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Cotton, &c. for C. T. Haigh, P. P. Johnson Hall & Johnson, Cook & Co., Wm. McIntyre, Geo. McNeill, C. P. Mallett, A. W. Steel, Yarbrough & Ray and E. W. Willkings.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.—Schr. Edward from Boston. June 1.—Schrs. Vesper from New York, Catharine & Amanda from Philadelphia, Henry Camerdon from ditto. 2.—Br. Brig Sylph from St. Thomas; Schr. Henry Chase from New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.—Br. Schr. Watchman for Bermuda.—29.—Schrs. Canary for Philadelphia, Gilbert Hatfield for New York. 30.—Schrs. Mail for Philadelphia, A. Patten for New York. June 2.—Schr. Norway for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 10.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75 a 80
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	38 a 40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	33 a 35
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 16

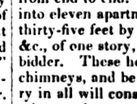
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—JUNE 4.

Turpentine $1 75 a 2 00; Tar 1 05 a 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 15 00 a 25 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00. Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 65; Salt, coarse, 37½ a 45; Rice 2 50 a 3 00.

☞ The School in Donaldson Academy will be opened for the Summer Term on Wednesday the 17th of this month.

June 8, 1840.



The Exercises of the second Session of the Rockingham Female Institution will commence on the 13th of July, and end December 11th, 1840.

June 8, 1840. 1-4w

FOURTH OF JULY

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst. to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

THOMAS N. CAMERON,
Magistrate of Police.

June 6th, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being compelled to leave Fayetteville for the Summer, on account of the present bad state of his health, requests all persons indebted to him for freight, to settle the same before the 15th June, as it is only by such aid he can make arrangements to seek a restoration of a broken down constitution, nearly destroyed by boating on the Cape Fear River.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

June 8, 1840. 1-2w

Received per Cotton Plant and for sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
75 bales Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 6, 1840. 1tf

Bain's Letters.

LETTERS and Meditations on Religious and other subjects; by Wm. T. Bain; for sale by E. J. HALE.

June 5. 1-4w.

Important to Architects.

BUILDERS who are ready to enter on a Job of some magnitude, will find it their interest to attend at Centre Church, in Robeson county, on the second Saturday in July next.

The Trustees of a Female Academy about to be established at that place, will offer to the lowest bidder, on that day, the erection of several houses. The main edifice will be constructed of wood, two stories high, 50 feet by 35, having a passage on each floor from end to end. The building will be subdivided into eleven apartments, the largest of which will be thirty-five feet by twenty. A Kitchen, Dining Hall &c., of one story, will also be put up to the lowest bidder. These houses will have five or six stack chimneys, and be supported on pillars. The masonry in all will constitute a contract separate from the other work.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

June 5, 1840. 1-tim

University of Maryland.

THE LECTURES of the Faculty of Physic, of the University of Maryland, will commence the ensuing term on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, and will continue until the FIRST DAY OF MARCH following.

Professor N. Potter, Theory & Practice of Medicine.
" R. W. Hall, Obstetrics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
" S. G. Baker, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.
" W. E. A. Aikin, Chemistry & Pharmacy.
" W. N. Baker, Anatomy and Physiology.
" N. R. Smith, Lecturer on Surgery.

By the arrangements for the next session, Dr. Smith will give a full and complete course on Surgery before the usual period for his departure for Lexington, and after his departure an additional course in Surgery will be given by the Professor of Anatomy. The Faculty are satisfied that Medical Students will fully appreciate the great advantages to be derived from a SIX MONTHS' Course of Lectures—while for the few who cannot conveniently spend six months in town, an attendance during four months, as in other institutions, will meet the demands of the Charter.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, *Dean.*

May 29, 1840. 1-5w

Stop the Runaway.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Meltonsville, Anson County, N. C. on the 25th April last, my negro JACK. Said negro is about 28 years of age, stout built, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, with a down look. I will give a Reward of Five Dollars for his delivery to me or to the Jailor at Wadesborough.

ROBERT S. HUNTLEY.

June 3, 1840. 1-3w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 91tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 91tf

Crockery.

300 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 93tf

H. EBAMBERT,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

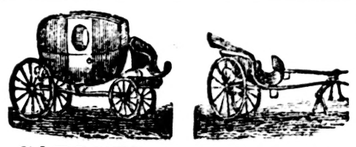
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and 'Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Tenerife, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street

November 20, 1839. 73tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

30 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Brother, late Stodart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and materials. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-4wteow4w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.

SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted stain or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by he cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

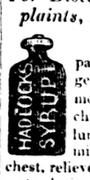
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.



DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,

No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*

Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.

No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.

New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 93 6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated Bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—to which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.